

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**No. 31 of 1890.**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,**

**Received up to 4th August 1890.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 1st August, complains that

Circulation,  
219 copies.

Alleged vilification of Her Majesty's Ministers by the *Akhbár-i-Ám* of Lahore.

the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, Lahore, of the 22nd July, abuses and vilifies Sir John Gorst, Lord Cross and Lord

Salisbury in very objectionable terms; and observes that if the Government of India and the Panjáb Government allow Her Majesty's Ministers to be traduced in this way by any newspaper with impunity, there is no knowing what difficulties may arise in the country in future.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 31st July,

Circulation,  
225 copies.

Deprecation of the Government policy in Kashmir.

observes that the Government policy in regard to Kashmír is viewed with general disfavour, and that Sir John

Gorst's evasive replies to Mr. Bradlaugh's questions in Parliament only add insult to injury. Many natives, although greatly vexed at the arbitrary proceedings of Government in Kashmír, have remained silent; but some have been unable to control their passion, and have censured those proceedings in very strong terms. The Government policy

towards Kashmír has had a very bad effect, by necessarily engendering doubts in the minds of native princes. Mr. Bradlaugh justly characterised the conduct of Government in the Kashmír affair as worse than that of common thieves. Government should not have brought false accusations against the Mahárája. If it desired to occupy Kashmír owing to frontier necessities, it should have expressly told His Highness so.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 1st August, observes that Alleged murder of a native by a European in the Hyderabad State. Government is greatly to blame for the frequent deaths of natives caused by Europeans. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are always ready to defend European murderers, and the plea of being drunk at the time of committing the murder is generally urged and readily accepted. Setting aside the murders perpetrated by Europeans in British India, a native lately fell a victim to the blows of a European in the Nizam's territories. Lieutenant Rowe says that the deceased died of *delirium tremens* caused by liquor administered to him by the syce, while the syce accuses Lieutenant Rowe of having beaten him to death. As the body of the deceased was secretly buried and Lieutenant Rowe went on leave soon after the unfortunate incident, there is reason to suspect that the deceased was killed. His death is sure to remain unavenged, as European influence is greater in the Hyderabad State than even in British territory.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Contradiction of the article which appeared in its issue of the 15th April in the form of a letter from India to Burma, regarding the conquest of Burma. The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 1st August, referring to the article which appeared in its issue of the 15th April in the form of a letter from India to Burma, regarding the conquest of Burma (see page 262 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the current year), observes that the article was all nonsense, and was published by the mistake of the copy-writer and the pressman, who have consequently been dismissed. The editor offers an apology to Government and begs to be excused.

## ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, in com-

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Deprecation of the Commissioner's report on the Cawnpore assault case.

menting upon the Commissioner's report on the Cawnpore assault case, observes that the report contains nothing which was not anticipated from his proceedings during the inquiry. The report is based on four issues, every one of which has been decided against Pandit Hirday Narain. Mr. Harington is of opinion that the Pandit visited Mr. Wright after the assault in the same way as he did the District and Sessions Judge. The Commissioner says that Mr. Wright was not bound to take any action in the case, although he saw the Pandit covered with blood, because Mr. Wright was not the City Magistrate. But the City Magistrate was on leave owing to illness. As the Pandit did not appear before the proper court and did not file a written complaint, it was not incumbent on the District Magistrate to take steps with a view to arrest the assailant. The fact is that Messrs. Wright and Harington being both members of the same heaven-born civil service, the latter naturally believes every statement of the former. The non-presentation of a formal complaint was due to a conspiracy formed among the vakíls to bring Mr. Wright into disgrace; and the District Superintendent of Police was not told the name of the assailant, otherwise he would assuredly have mentioned it to Mr. Wright. Mr. Harington's report aims at a full defence of Mr. Wright and the police. He might as well have declared that Pandit Hirday Narain broke his own head with a stone, and that all of his many friends and sympathizers were mad. His report might be believed by the handful of Anglo-Indians, but it will have no effect on the native mind. The people know very well that, when it is difficult for a native to obtain justice against an ordinary European, it is much more so against a heaven-born civilian, particularly when political and imperial considerations are at issue. As Mr. Harington had already formed an opinion unfavourable to Pandit Hirday Narain and others, as he himself confessed, he was not justified in holding an

inquiry. The people in Cawnpore should not be disheartened with the Commissioner's report. If the civilian Governor and the civilian Commissioner refused them justice, they must appeal to the Supreme Government. The natives in other parts of the country should assist them, because the liberty of the people in other places too may be sported with as has been done at Cawnpore. The Commissioner says that the District Magistrate will himself take up the case after the 6th August. But what can be expected from a District Magistrate subordinate to him, when he has himself declared that the *Vakils* at Cawnpore have formed a conspiracy? The *Hindustani* would be accused of impertinence if it brought a similar counter-charge against Mr. Harington, Mr. Wright and the police.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

The *Hamard* (Fyzabad) of the 1st August, observes that Mr. Harington's report has been published. He says that Pandit Hirday Narain did not visit Mr. Wright as a complainant! Then perhaps the Pandit visited him as a friend to congratulate him. As Mr. Wright was not the City Magistrate, he was not bound to make an inquiry into the case! It would seem that in the absence of the City Magistrate, owing to sickness or any other cause, the District Magistrate is not bound to interfere, even if a murder be committed or the whole city plundered. Every sentence of Mr. Harington's report clearly shows that he was biased from the very outset. The whole of the Cawnpore community is fully aware of the illegal proceedings of Mr. Wright and the police in the case, but its testimony is of no avail against that of Messrs. Wright and Harington, who at the time of their admission to the civil service swore to speak the truth and to do justice. Mr. Wright has been promoted to a Commissionership in utter disregard of the popular complaints against him and in supersession of the claims of others! This is Sir Auckland Colvin's justice. It is to be regretted that there are some foolish newspapers which view with satisfaction the ill-treatment of their countrymen by the

officials. Do they not see what tyranny and oppression are practised by Europeans in this country ? A District Magistrate considers himself an incarnation of the deity and desires that the people in the district should worship him as a god. He has, no doubt, the power to kill them if he likes. It is believed that Mr. Harington has made very unfavourable comments on the *Advocate* and the *Hindústáni* in both his reports. He was sure to injure those newspapers if they were published within his jurisdiction. Many newspapers which incurred the displeasure of the District Magistrates by their outspoken candour, were much harassed and injured by them. There is little hope that the Local Government or the Government of India will appoint a commission to inquire into the case of Pandit Hirday Narain, but his friends should maintain the agitation and show the people in England how European officers tyrannize over the children of the soil, and how civilians, whom Government considers innocent and virtuous as angels, abuse their powers and make themselves agents of death to natives.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st July, observes

Decision of the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

that the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service has accepted the claims of that service without examining any witnesses, and that therefore, like the civilians, the Uncovenanted European officials will receive their pensions in future in pounds sterling. The decision of the Committee will impose an additional burden on the Indian treasury. It is earnestly to be hoped that silver will recover its original value and that a sovereign will again become the equivalent of ten rupees.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, observes

Deprecation of the Commander-in-Chief's orders for the treatment of contagious diseases in cantonments.

that Sir Frederick Roberts has lately issued orders to the effect that any resident in a cantonment suffering from a contagious disease must live in the hospital maintained for the purpose, and must not leave it until the doctor gives him a certificate of complete

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

recovery. If any such patient secretly leaves the hospital without obtaining a certificate, and is to be found within the cantonment limits, he shall be liable to a fine of Rs. 50. The term 'contagious disease' is a very vague one, and is equally applicable to itch, leprosy, venereal diseases, &c. The soldiers should be brought under the operation of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, by all means; but the orders should not apply to the residents of sadar bazars in cantonments, otherwise those persons will be put to much trouble and annoyance and will be obliged to leave the cantonments. The *Hindústáni* has received letters from correspondents in several cantonments in condemnation of the orders. A trader writing from the Rawalpindi cantonment complains that the Commander-in-Chief's orders are viewed with terror and dismay, and that the residents are thinking of leaving the cantonment and have forwarded a memorial to the Commander-in-Chief. The orders will be productive of great annoyance to the people, particularly as women are accustomed to live behind the screen in this country. Supposing a man afflicted with contagious disease is compelled to live in the hospital for treatment: who will look after his wife and children during his absence? If his wife suffers from contagious disease, he will have to leave her alone at the hospital. If he is allowed to live with her at the hospital, he will not be permitted to visit his house until her recovery. In that case who will take care of his children and property?

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st July, in commenting upon the same subject, expresses disapproval of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, and urges that His Excellency should cancel them. The *Hindústán* thinks that if the orders are enforced, the natives will leave the cantonments *en masse*. The recent orders are worse than the old rules to check the spread of venereal diseases, inasmuch as the latter were applicable only to a particular class of the cantonment population, whereas the former apply to the whole.

The same.

*The Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 31st July, observes that it

Circulation,  
400 copies.

Disapproval of the  
sanction of the water-  
supply scheme by the  
Cawnpore Municipal  
Board.

was with great difficulty that the inhabitants of Cawnpore lately succeeded in obtaining the cancellation of section 29, chapter I of the draft

Municipal Code, which provided for the improper entry of officials into their houses. Now another misfortune has befallen them. They had hardly ceased wondering at the meetings held by the sycophants, who have no fear of God, to offer thanks to officials, when the sycophants have inflicted another severe blow upon them. Not long ago they had to exert all their energies in order to avoid the danger which threatened the privacy of their women, and now they are threatened with the loss of all their property. It would seem that the Municipal Commissioners take delight in cutting their throats. Before his departure from Cawnpore Mr. Wright had the water-supply scheme sanctioned by the Municipal Board. The poor people, whose chattels have to be distrained and sold for the recovery of the license tax, will have to pay 15 lakhs of rupees to meet the cost of the water works. They have no business to ask if the water works are really wanted in Cawnpore and where such a large amount of money will come from. There is a well in almost every house at Cawnpore, and there is a sufficient supply of sweet water. At first the Municipal Commissioners expressed themselves against the water works scheme, but they changed their opinion only two days after !

*The Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 27th July, praises the

Circulation,  
300 copies.

A suggestion for the  
supply of copies of  
records by courts of  
justice to applicants  
through the post-office.

Postal Department for its utility to all classes of the community, and referring to the introduction of the land revenue money orders, observes

that before long such money orders will come into use throughout the country, as they are calculated to save the landlords and cultivators much unnecessary trouble and inconvenience in the payment of revenue and rent. As the postal authorities are always ready to listen to proposals which tend to promote the public convenience and to

increase the post-office revenues, the *Hindústáni* desires to suggest that they should assist the people in obtaining copies of records from courts of justice. The present system under which copies are granted to applicants involves much trouble and expense to them. If a cultivator requires copies of any papers, he has to go to the headquarters of the district, even though fifty miles distant from his home, to personally present a petition, and to stay there for a week or two until he succeeds in obtaining the copies. He has to put up with all the abuses and insults offered him by the chaprasis and clerks, and his work at home suffers from his absence. The Postal Department could easily save the people from all this trouble and expense. Printed forms of applications for copies of civil, criminal and revenue papers should be supplied to each post-office. Any person who wants a copy should take an application form from the post-office, fill up and stamp it, and then make it over to the post-master, who should forward it to the head-copyist, or the Munsarim, as the case may be, on receipt of the postage dues and the registration fee. On receipt of the application, the Munsarim should get a copy prepared and forward it by value payable parcel post to the applicant. Some difficulty might be experienced if the applicant refused to receive the parcel. But hardly one in a thousand parcels would be refused. In that case the value of the parcel might be realized from the applicant by the post-office, in the same way as the postage for a refused "bearing" letter is realized from the sender. The post-office does not deliver any letters to him until the postage due for that letter is paid.

Circulation,  
226 copies.

A complaint against  
Mr. Habib-ul-lah, Joint-  
Magistrate, Basti.

A correspondent of the *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 1st August, complains that Mr. Habib-ul-

lah, Joint-Magistrate, Basti, frequently compels complainants by

undue pressure, and even by threats, to settle their disputes out of court and to file deeds of compromise; and that, if the records of cases decided by him were examined, such deeds might be found to have been received by him in some instances in which offences were not compoundable.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur), for August, complains Causes of the alleged poverty of India. that this country is becoming poorer and poorer every day, as it has to pay large salaries and pensions to European officials and to import all things it requires from England; and observes that Government cannot be expected to prevent its countrymen from draining India of all its wealth. The natives should themselves provide for their wants and improve their industrial arts, if they desire to save their country from ruin.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

*Rules for the regulation of the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef in the Panjáb.* The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradbad), of the 31st July, publishes an Urdu translation of the revised rules lately issued by the Panjáb Government for the regulation of the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef, and, expressing approval of the rules, asks Sir Auckland Colvin to follow suit and issue similar rules. If such rules can be enforced in the frontier province in which the Muhammadan exceeds the Hindu population, there can be no difficulty in enforcing them in these provinces.

Circulation,  
225 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* (Moradabad), of the 28th July, High School, Moradabad. praises the headmaster of the Moradabad High School, and Maulvi Muhammad Azim and Pandit Munna Lál, teachers, for their diligence and industry; and observes that the good results of the late Middle Class and the Entrance Examinations are due to their efforts. But the *Naiyar-i-Ázam* complains that, as the other teachers do not attend to their duties properly, the attendance has considerably fallen off this year. Moreover, the headmaster has lately issued some orders which are calculated to make the school unpopular with the people. Every student has been required to obtain a letter from his father or guardian in the name of the headmaster promising not to withdraw him from the school for one year. Again, the students who tendered resignations and left the school before the

Circulation,  
250 copies.

commencement of the long vacation have been charged double admission fee on readmission, although only those boys whose names are removed from the register owing to absence without leave or misconduct are usually liable to the payment of double fee.

Circulation,  
263 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination. 27th July, observes that the number of pass marks for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination is 25 per cent. of the full marks in science, but 33 per cent. in all the other subjects, while the number of pass marks for the Entrance Examination is 25 per cent. in all subjects. As the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Examination will be held in English instead of vernacular from next year, the Director of Public Instruction should reduce the number of pass marks from 33 to 25 per cent.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the Urdu and Hindi courses for the third class of the vernacular middle class. 2nd August, complains that the Urdu course by Munshi Janki Prasad, Assistant Inspector of Schools, and the Hindi course by Munshi Ambika Prasad, Assistant Inspector of Schools, which have been introduced into the third class in schools by the Inspector of Schools in Oudh are rather difficult, and that the boys cannot properly understand them. The Field Book, too, is difficult, and the students cannot learn it in one year. Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah's Urdu course and Rája Shiva Prasad's Hindi course for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination are not good compilations. Evidently the Urdu and the Hindi courses for the third class and the middle class have been prescribed as text books, not because they possess any merit, but with a view to benefit the publishers.

**LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.**

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	Name or Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Agra Akháár	Agra	Urdu	... Weekly	Tajamm-ul-Hussain, ... Amír Khán	July 28th	August 4th	206 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	... "	Muqarrab Hussain	"	July 30th	200 "
3	Ikhbár-i-Alam	Meerut	"	... "	Khán.	"	August 3rd	63 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Alím-ul-lah	... " 26th & 29th, July 29th, & Aug. 2nd.	Aug. 4th	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government.)
5	Almora Akháár	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	... " 28th	July 31st	94 copies.
6	Amír-ul-Akhbár	Meerut	Urdu	... "	Amír Alí	... " 24th	" 30th	200 "
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	Monthly	Kishan Lál	... " 26th	" 29th	159 "
8	Árya Darpan	Sháhjáhnpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Bakhtáwar Singh	For July	August 1st	500 "
9	Azáf	Lucknow	Urdu	... " 2nd	Ahmad Alí	August 1st	" 2nd	219 "
10	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares	Hindi	Monthly	Rám Krishn Vármá,	July 28th	July 30th	1,500 "
11	Bhárat Varshá	Bithur	Urdu	... " 2nd	Rám Naráyán	For August	August 4th	250 "
12	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarúp	... " 2nd	" 2nd	150 "
13	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	"	... " 3rd	Harnám Singh	July 24th & 31st, July 29th & Aug. 3rd.	Aug. 1st	400 "
14	Colonel	Moradabad	"	... " 3rd	Banwári Lál	... " 24th	August 1st	140 copies.
15	Colvin Gazette	Unaو	"	Bi-monthly	Lákshman Prásád	August 1st	" 3rd	450 "
16	Dabdabá-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	"	Weekly	Muhammad Hussain,	July 28th	July 30th	100 "
17	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín	August 1st	August 2nd	"

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
18	<i>Devanagri Gazette</i>	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gaurí Datt	For July	Aug. 4th	200 copies.
19	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizám Ahmad	August 1st	..	550 "
20	<i>Godharm Praktásh</i>	Farukhabad	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lál	For August	..	640 "
21	<i>Hamdard</i>	Fyzabad	Urdu	Weekly	Samsam Alí	July 24th &	July 29th & Aug.	226 "
22	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálakankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	August 1st.	3rd.	500 " ( 510 )
23	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahávír Prasád	July 29th to Au-	July 30th to Aug.	500 "
24	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadí</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammád Khálí	gust 3rd.	4th.	100 "
25	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggú Khán	July 26th	July 30th	120 "
26	<i>Kárnámaḥ</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúní,	," 13th, 21st &	..	325 "
27	<i>Káshī Patriká</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshní Shankár	28th.	31st & 31st,	250 "
					Misra, M.A.	August 1st	August 3rd	475 copies (in-
						July 28th	July 31st	cluding 344
						August 1st	August 4th	copies taken
								by Govern-
								ment.)
28	<i>Káyasth Sháh Chintak.</i>	Bareilly	Hindi	...	Thákur Prasád	July 28th	... July 30th	200 copies.
29	<i>Káyasth Upkárák</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Náráyan Prasád	..	August 3rd	400 "
30	<i>Khichri Samáchár</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-English	"	Mádho Prasád	" 29th	.. July 30th	700 "
31	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Gaurí Shankar	" 26th	.. " 29th	50 "
32	<i>Mihr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karím-ul-lah	" 28th	.. August 3rd	380 "
33	<i>Nairang</i>	Agra	"	Monthly	Pyareshwar Náth	.. For July	.. July 31st	300 "

34	<i>Naiyār-i-Azām</i>	"	Moradabad	..	..	Weekly	"	Amjad Ali	..	July 28th	..	"	30th	..	250	"	
35	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	Avtar Krishn	..	"	27th & 31st,	July 30th & Aug.	3rd.	225	"		
36	<i>Najm-ul-Hind</i>	"	Jaunpur	..	"	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	"	28th	..	July 29th	..	80	"		
37	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	"	Agra	..	"	"	"	Jamná Dás Biswás,	"	30th	..	"	31st	..	400	"	
38	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	Muhammad Alí	..	August 1st	..	August 4th	..	60	"		
39	<i>Nizám-ul-Mulk</i>	"	Moradabad	..	"	"	"	Fahím-ul-dín	..	July 31st	..	"	2nd	..	100	"	
40	<i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>	"	Harda	..	"	"	"	Wásudeva Bháskar,	..	July 30th	..	August 2nd	..	350	copies.		
41	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	..	Lucknow	..	Urdu	Daily	..	Sheo Prásad	..	"	29th to Aug.	July 30th & 31st	and August 3rd.	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government.)			
42	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"				Weekly	..	Sajjád Hussain	..	24th	..	August 1st	..	425	copies.		
43	<i>Prayág Samáchár</i>	"	Allahabad	..	"	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	..	28th	..	July 30th	..	450	"		
44	<i>Rafí-ul-Akhbár</i>	"	Benares	..	"	"	"	Ghulám Husain	..	"	"	31st	..	300	"		
45	<i>Rahbar</i>	"	Moradabad	..	"	"	"	Partáb Kishun	..	"	"	August 2nd	..	100	"		
46	<i>Riáz-ul-Akhbár</i>	"	Gorakhpur	..	"	"	"	Nizám Ahmad	..	August 1st	..	"	4th	..	325	"	
47	<i>Sājjáh-i-Kirti</i>	"	Udaipur	..	Hindi	..	"	Banshí Dhar	..	July 28th	..	"	3rd	..	103	"	
48	<i>Sitára-i-Hind</i>	"	Moradabad	..	Urdu	..	"	Banwári Lál	..	"	"	2nd	..	125	"		
49	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	"	Khandwa	..	Maráthi	Hindi.	"	Lakshman Anant	..	"	30th	..	"	275	"		
50	<i>Tohfa-i-Hind</i>	"	Bijnor	..	Urdu	..	"	Prayági.	..	"	27th	..	July 31st	..	260	"	
51	<i>Túti-i-Hind</i>	"	Meerut	..	"	"	"	Jairáj Singh	..	"	24th	..	"	30th	..	325	"

LUCKNOW :  
The 8th August 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.W. P. & O.—Progs. Dept. 50.—13-8-90.

